

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TARIFF COMMISSION



REPORT
ON THE
CONTINUANCE OF PROTECTION
TO THE
ELECTRIC BRASS LAMP HOLDERS
INDUSTRY

BOMBAY,
1954

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MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RESOLUTION

TARIFFS

New Delhi, the 3rd September, 1954

No. 48(1)-T.B./54.—The Tariff Commission has submitted its report on the continuance of protection to the Electric Brass Lamp Holders Industry on the basis of an inquiry held by it under Section 11(e) read with Sections 13 and 15 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. Its recommendations are as follows:—

- (1) Protection to the industry should be continued for a further period of two years, i.e., till 31st December, 1956.
- (2) A protective duty at the standard rate of 31½ per cent. *ad valorem* should be levied on imported brass lamp holders, the preferential rate of duty being fixed in accordance with the terms of the Indo-British Trade Agreement, 1939.
- (3) Government should examine the possibility of developing the manufacture of those types of brass tubes and rods and brass sections in the country which are not available at present from indigenous sources.
- (4) If no serious administrative difficulties are involved, the request of the industry that, a separate item number for electric brass lamp holders should be allotted in the Import Trade Control Schedule, may be considered favourably by Government.
- (5) While negotiating trade agreements with foreign countries, Government should consider the inclusion of electric brass lamp holders in the schedule of items for export.
- (6) The Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, should undertake an investigation into the problems of manufacture of insulators and suggest methods for ensuring uniformity of dimensions of insulators for adoption by the entire industry.
- (7) The Indian Standards Institution should take up the work of formulating standard specifications for brass lamp holders as early as possible and the industry should assist the Institution in this work. The Institution should obtain the collaboration of the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, in formulating specifications for porcelain insulators.
- (8) All State Governments and Railway Administrations should be requested to extend their patronage to the indigenous manufacturers of brass lamp holders.
- (9) The West Bengal Government should render necessary assistance to the small scale units in the procurement of raw materials, quality control, technological improvements and the establishment of an inspection organisation.
- (10) It would be desirable for the larger units to make efforts to develop export markets for their products.
- (11) All producers of brass lamp holders should mark their products as "Made in India" both on the lamp holders and on the cartons.

(ii)

- (12) The smaller units who purchase their requirements of brass sheets in the retail market should pool their requirements and place bulk orders in advance with the manufacturers.
- (13) Since the quality and cost of production of brass lamp holders depend in a large measure on the type of brass sheets used in the manufacture, the smaller units should avoid using sheets which do not conform to specifications.

2. Government accept Recommendation (1) and will undertake necessary legislation for continuance of protection.

3. Government also accept Recommendations (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) and will take suitable steps to implement them as far as possible.

4. The attention of the industry is drawn to Recommendations (10), (11), (12) and (13).

5. Government have given their careful consideration to the recommendation to reduce the rates of duties which were raised to their present levels under the Finance Act, 1954. From the Report as well as other evidence before Government, it appears that the industry is not properly organised. The costs of small-scale producers are also bound to differ considerably from unit to unit. The Industry has, in the past, been sheltered from competition not only through the duty, but also by the restrictions on imports which have been necessitated by balance of payments considerations. With the improvement in the country's foreign exchange position, import restrictions in general are likely to get easier. In the circumstances, Government do not consider that the existing rates of duties on brass lamp holders should be lowered.

6. Apart from the measures outlined above, Government consider that, as a small-scale industry, the manufacturers of brass lamp holders should be given special assistance in marketing their products. It has been brought to the notice of Government that at present many of the units are not even quoting for supply to Government against tenders issued by the Director General of Supplies and Disposals. As a result, Government have had to pay higher prices while the industry itself does not seem to have benefited from them. Government, therefore, propose to take suitable steps to improve the organisation and marketing methods of this industry and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will pursue the matter further with the interests concerned.

ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all concerned and it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

L. K. JHA, Jt. Secretary
to the Government of India.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION

SHRI M. D. BHAT	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Chairman.</i>
SHRI B. N. ADARKAR, M.A. (CANTAB.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Member.</i>
SHRI B. N. DAS GUPTA, B.A., A.S.A.A. (LONDON), F.C.A.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Member.</i>
SHRI C. RAMASUBBAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Member.</i>
DR. D. K. MALHOTRA, M.A., Ph.D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Secretary.</i>

Personnel of the Panel which heard the case

SHRI M. D. BHAT	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Chairman</i>
SHRI B. N. DAS GUPTA	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Member.</i>
SHRI C. RAMASUBBAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Member.</i>



CONTENTS

Para

1. Origin of the case	
2. Method of inquiry	
3. Implementation of the Tariff Board's recommendations	
4. Scope of the inquiry	
5. Domestic demand	
6. Present position of the industry, domestic capacity and production	
7. Raw materials	
8. Quality of the indigenous product	
9. Imports and import control policy	
10. Existing rate of customs duty	
11. Estimates of cost of production and fair ex-works price	
12. C.i.f. prices and landed costs of imported brass lamp holders	
13. Comparison of fair ex-works price with ex-duty landed cost	
14. Proposed measure of protection	
15. Other recommendations	
16. Summary of conclusions and recommendations	
17. Acknowledgments	

APPENDICES

- I.—List of persons, firms and associations to whom questionnaires were issued and from whom replies or memoranda were received
- II.—List of persons who attended the public inquiry on 31st March, 1954 and were examined by the Commission
- III.—Statement showing the name and location of factories, date of commencement of production, installed capacity and actual production from 1950 together with labour employed and the value of fixed assets of the various units in the industry
- IV.—Statement showing the break-down of landed costs of electric brass lamp holders into c.i.f., customs duty and clearing charges

REPORT ON THE CONTINUANCE OF PROTECTION TO THE ELECTRIC BRASS LAMP HOLDERS INDUSTRY

i. (a) The first inquiry into the claim of the electric brass lamp holders industry to protection or assistance
Origin of the case. was held by the Tariff Board in 1950 on a reference made by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce by their Resolution No. IT/A(20)/49, dated 28th April, 1949. In its Report submitted to Government on 28th October, 1950, the Board made the following principal recommendations:—

- (1) A protective duty of 45 per cent. *ad valorem* should be imposed on electric brass lamp holders of British manufacture and the standard rate of duty should be adjusted in accordance with the terms of the India-United Kingdom Trade Agreement, 1939, the existing margin of preference being 12 per cent. and the guaranteed margin 10 per cent. The protective duties should remain in force up to 31st December, 1953.
- (2) Government Departments and Railways should continue to purchase their requirements of electric brass lamp holders from the indigenous industry.
- (3) The Indian manufacturers of brass sheets have declared their willingness to make direct supplies of brass sheets of the requisite specifications to the electric brass lamp holders industry. The industry should take advantage of this offer and, if necessary, make arrangements to pool its requirements on a regional basis and place bulk orders with the Indian manufacturers of brass sheets.
- (4) Reports from the Government Test House, Alipore, and other evidence received by the Board show that the quality of electric brass lamp holders made in India is reasonably satisfactory. There is, however, scope for improvement in quality. The indigenous industry should take note of the defects referred to in paragraph 11 of the Report and try to remedy them as early as possible.
- (5) The attention of the porcelain manufacturers should be drawn to the complaint that the porcelain insulators used in the indigenous brass lamp holders are not of the proper standard, and they should be asked to improve the quality of their product.
- (6) The labour charges at present incurred by the industry per unit of its output are unduly high. The industry should, therefore, take early steps to train its labour and to modernise its equipment and Government should give the industry all reasonable assistance in this regard.
- (7) In order to enable the Board to maintain a continuous watch over the progress of the industry, the industry should be asked to send to the Board half-yearly reports

commencing from 1st January, 1951, giving information regarding production, sales, stocks, cost of production and selling prices. Such reports should also include detailed information about the prices and the supply position of raw materials and any other factors having a bearing on the development of the industry. The Lamp Holders Manufacturers' Association of India, Calcutta, should also undertake the collection of statistical data on these aspects of the industry.

The Government of India, by their Resolution No. 48(1)TB/50, dated 14th July, 1951, accepted in principle that the electric brass lamp holders industry qualified for protection, but considered after consultation with the Tariff Board that there was no need at that time to increase the existing rates of duties. The existing revenue duties at the standard rate of 36 per cent. *ad valorem* and preferential rate of 24 per cent. *ad valorem* on British products were, therefore, converted into protective duties at the same rates up to 31st December, 1953. Government accepted all the other recommendations of the Board. As a result of surcharge levied under the Finance Act of 1951, the standard and preferential rates of duty were raised to 37½ per cent. *ad valorem* and 25 per cent. *ad valorem* respectively.

(b) The protection to the industry which was due to expire on 31st December, 1953, was extended, on the recommendation of the Commission, to 31st December, 1954, by the Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Act, 1953. The present inquiry has been undertaken under Section 11 (e) read with Sections 13 and 15 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, under which the Commission is empowered to inquire into and report on any further action required in relation to the protection granted to an industry with a view to its increase, decrease, modification or abolition according to the circumstances of the case.

2. (a) The Commission issued questionnaires to producers, importers and consumers of electric brass lamp

Method of inquiry. holders on 8th October, 1953. A press communique was issued on 29th October, 1953, in-

volving persons, firms, associations and chambers of commerce interested in the inquiry to obtain copies of the questionnaires from its office and to submit replies thereto. The Industrial Adviser (Engineering), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, was requested to submit a detailed memorandum on the development of the industry. Information regarding the progress of the industry since protection was granted was obtained from the Governments of Bombay, West Bengal, Saurashtra, PEPSU and East Punjab where the industry is concentrated. The Director, Indian Standards Institution was addressed for information regarding standard specifications for electric brass lamp holders. The Director General of Supplies and Disposals was addressed for information with regard to Government purchases and quality of the indigenous lamp holders. The Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, the Director, Government Test House, Alipore, the Collectors of Customs, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and the Commercial Secretary to the Indian Embassy in Japan were also addressed for information

on specific points relating to the inquiry. The principal manufacturers of porcelain insulators were requested to state as to how the Tariff Board's recommendations regarding the improvement of the quality of porcelain insulators were implemented by them. A list of those to whom questionnaires were issued and from whom replies or memoranda were received is given in Appendix I.

(b) Shri M. D. Bhat, Chairman, visited the factory of Bidyut, Shilpa, Ltd., and Steel and Metal Products Co., Calcutta, on 25th March, 1954. Shri B. N. Das Gupta, Member, visited the factory of Bidyut Shilpa, Ltd., Motor and Machinery Manufacturers, Ltd., and Surya Engineering, Ltd., Calcutta, on 1st, 2nd and 3rd March, 1954, respectively. Shri C. Ramasubban, Member, visited the factory of Bidyut Shilpa, Ltd., Calcutta, on 20th February, 1954, and held discussions on the same day with members of the Lamp Holders Manufacturers' Association at Calcutta. Shri M. D. Bhat, Chairman, and Shri B. N. Adarkar, Shri B. N. Das Gupta, and Shri C. Ramasubban, Members, visited the factory of Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., at Bhandup (Bombay), on 14th April, 1954. Shri S. V. Rajan, Assistant Cost Accounts Officer, visited the factories of Bidyut Shilpa, Ltd., on 24th February, 1954, Guru Nanak Electro Mechanical Works, Phagwara (PEPSU), on 9th March, 1954, and Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., Bhandup (Bombay), on 22nd March, 1954, and examined the costs of production of brass lamp holders in these factories. A public inquiry was held at the Commission's office in Bombay on 31st March, 1954. A list of persons who attended the inquiry is given in Appendix II.

3. The recommendations made by the Tariff Board in its Report have been implemented in the manner indicated below:—

Implementation of the Tariff Board's recommendations.
Recommendation (1).—We have already stated in paragraph 1(a) above the extent to which this recommendation has been implemented.

Recommendation (2).—In regard to the recommendation made by the Board regarding the purchase of their requirements of electric brass lamp holders by Government Departments and Railways from the indigenous industry, we understand that while orders from the Director General of Supplies and Disposals continue to be received by indigenous manufacturers, some of the State Governments do not patronise indigenous products and show preference for imported products.

Recommendation (3).—The extent to which this recommendation has been implemented is explained fully in paragraph 7(a) of this Report.

Recommendation (4).—From the evidence received by us, we find that the quality of electric brass lamp holders made in India has shown considerable improvement and that most of the units have been making genuine efforts to remove the defects that were pointed out in paragraph 11 of the Board's Report.

Recommendation (5).—The position in regard to the implementation of this recommendation is explained in paragraph 7(c) of this Report.

Recommendation (6).—We understand that some of the units have modernised their equipment by installing some automatic

machines and that a few others have plans under consideration. Our investigations into the costs of production of three factories show that there has been considerable reduction in the labour costs incurred by them.

Recommendation (7).—This recommendation has not been implemented. Neither the Lamp Holders Manufacturers' Association nor any manufacturing unit has sent half yearly reports, though data regarding production, sales, stocks, etc. are being received by the Commission from some of the manufacturing units.

4. The Federation of Association of Small and Medium Industries, Calcutta, represented to us that lamp holders of Goliath and Ediswan screw types with porcelain body and metal parts used for electric bulbs and screw caps up to 2000 watts should be included in the scope of the inquiry. Only one firm in Calcutta is actually engaged in the production of these lamp holders, and the types that are manufactured have a porcelain body with brass or copper parts fitted inside. These lamp holders can hardly be described as brass lamp holders. At the last inquiry in 1950, it was decided by the Tariff Board that the scope of the inquiry should include all brass lamp holders other than miniature types adapted for use in automobiles, and we see no need to make any modification in the scope.

5. (a) In the absence of figures relating to imports of brass lamp holders which were not separately recorded in the Sea-borne Trade Accounts in 1950, the Domestic demand. Tariff Board, in its last Report, estimated the domestic demand on the basis of estimated consumption of electric lamps and average life of brass lamp holders, at 900,000 pieces in the ratio of 50 : 30 : 20 for pendent, bracket and batten types respectively. In connection with the present inquiry, we received varying estimates of demand from manufacturers, importers and consumers ranging from 2.4 million to 6 million pieces per annum. The Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry furnished an estimate of about 1.3 million pieces per annum.

(b) A realistic way of estimating the demand would be to find out the average annual consumption of electric brass lamp holders in the country on the basis of imports and indigenous production during the last three years. No information is available regarding imports prior to July, 1951, but figures of imports of brass lamp holders are available from July, 1951, and are as follows:

1951	.	.	.	.	.	.	338,433 (July-December)
1952	.	.	.	.	.	.	627,640
1953	.	.	.	.	.	.	175,527
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,141,600
Annual average	.	.	.	.	.	.	456,640

Indigenous production of brass lamp holders during the above three years was as follows :—

1951	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	547,435
1952	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	858,612
1953	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,572,640
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,978,687
Annual average	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	992,896

If these two averages are added together the total quantity available for consumption per year amounts to 1,449,536 pieces. This estimate along with the other estimates given in sub-paragraph (a) above, was discussed at the public inquiry. We were informed that the stocks in the country in the beginning of July, 1951, and at the end of 1953 were more or less the same and the total of average imports and domestic production would give a fairly accurate indication of domestic demand. We, therefore, estimate the annual demand for brass lamp holders at 1.4 million pieces, distribution by types being in the ratio of 50 : 30 : 20 for pendent, bracket and batten lamp holders respectively.

(c) The question of future demand was also discussed at the public inquiry. It was pointed out that after the completion of the development projects now under execution, the consumption of lamp holders was expected to increase considerably owing to the extended use of electricity. It was also stated that in recent years there has been a tendency for bakelite lamp holders to replace brass lamp holders and that, consequently, the probability of increasing use of bakelite lamp holders in future had to be taken into account. The Tariff Board in 1950 had estimated the proportion of bakelite holders to brass holders as 50 : 50. We were informed by producers and importers at the public inquiry that the ratio of bakelite lamp holders to brass lamp holders was now 60 : 40. In view of the trend towards increased use of bakelite lamp holders the consensus of opinion at the inquiry was that the demand for brass lamp holders was not likely to increase by more than 5 per cent. per year during the next two years.

6. (a) At the time of the last inquiry in 1950, there were twenty factories engaged in the production of electric brass lamp holders, of which fifteen were situated in West Bengal, one each in East Punjab, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh and two in Delhi. The total rated capacity of these units was estimated at 2,681,700 pieces per annum. According to information received by us during the present inquiry, the industry now consists of thirteen factories engaged in the production of electric brass lamp holders, of which seven are in West Bengal, three in PEPSU, two in Bombay and one in East Punjab. The rated capacity of these units, as declared by them, is 3,906,900 pieces per annum at present, and it is expected that it will increase to 4,186,900 when the expansion of

plant of one of the units (Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., Bombay) is completed in about three or four months.

(b) We have given in Appendix III the names of the units which are engaged in the manufacture of electric brass lamp holders, the value of their fixed assets relating to the production of lamp holders, the number of workers employed, installed capacity on the basis of single shift, and production during each of the last four years. As some of these units are producing a variety of electrical assessories in addition to brass lamp holders our inquiries were specially directed to obtaining from them information relating to production of brass lamp holders only. It will be observed that one of the units has not furnished complete information. Making allowance for this fact, we estimate the value of the fixed assets relating to the industry at Rs. 12 lakhs and the number of workers employed at about 450.

(c) The production of brass lamp holders in the country since 1947 has been as follows (in pieces):

1947	..	286,836
1948	..	460,388
1949	..	315,744
1950	..	116,044
1951	..	547,435
1952	..	858,612
1953	..	1,572,640

The decline in production in 1950 was due to the slackening of demand for indigenous brass lamp holders owing to excessive imports in 1949. When the surplus stocks in the market were used up in 1950-51, production began to increase. The position at present is that stocks held by dealers all over the country are normal and no difficulty is being experienced by the producers in selling their products. In fact, some of them have had to step up their production in order to meet the increasing demand.

(d) Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., Bombay, are at present the largest unit with a capacity of 720,000 pieces on single shift basis per year. The capacity is expected to be stepped up to 1,000,000 pieces in about three or four months. This is a private limited company engaged in the manufacture of both brass and bakelite lamp holders, in collaboration with Kersons Manufacturing Co. of England from whom plant and machinery and technical assistance have been obtained by them. This unit commenced production in January, 1952. Three other units, viz., Asia Electric Co., Phagwara (PEPSU), Kay Engineering Co., Kapurthala, and Mahal Industries, Goraya, have been established since the last inquiry in 1950. The larger units do not appear to have any serious problems in regard to production and marketing, but the smaller units are faced with difficulties which are both organisational and financial.

7. The position in respect of the principal raw materials, viz., brass sheets, brass pipes, brass wires and rounds, **Raw materials.** porcelain insulators and spring steel wire is examined below:—

(a) *Brass sheets* (18 SWG to 21 SWG).—At the Tariff Board inquiry in 1950 representations were made on behalf of the manufacturers of lamp holders that they were experiencing difficulties in obtaining their requirements of indigenous brass sheets of the requisite quality. In its Report the Board suggested that the industry should make arrangements to pool its requirements of brass sheets on a regional basis and place bulk orders with the two producers, the Indian Copper Corporation, Ltd., Ghatsila, and Kamani Metals and Alloys, Ltd., Bombay. We were informed by the Lamp-holders Manufacturers' Association of India that the above recommendation could not be implemented as it was beyond the financial capacity of their member-firms to accept bulk supplies on the terms indicated by producers of brass sheets. The present position is that most of the manufacturers of brass lamp holders purchase their requirements of brass sheets from the retail market in small quantities. The representative of Kamani Metals and Alloys, Ltd., who was present at the public inquiry informed us that they were in a position to supply the entire requirements of the industry in respect of brass material of required specifications. He, however, pointed out that Kamani Metals and Alloys, Ltd., could accept orders only on a planned basis with advance intimation of quantities required over a period of time and effect deliveries after a period of about three months. Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., who have been obtaining their requirements from Kamani Metals and Alloys, Ltd., have expressed satisfaction in regard to both quality and delivery. We find that the supply position of brass sheets no longer presents problems to units who are in a position to place orders in advance and accept deliveries in accordance with a time schedule, but that smaller units with limited resources and without a definite planned production have to purchase their requirements from the retail market at probably slightly higher prices. We consider that it will be in the interests of the smaller units to pool their requirements and place bulk orders in advance with the manufacturers. We would like to emphasise that since the quality and cost of production of brass lamp holders depend in a large measure on the type of brass sheets used in the manufacture, the smaller units should avoid using sheets which do not conform to specifications.

(b) *Brass pipes* 1" to 1½" (iron bore ¾" thickness) and *Brass wires and rounds* (6 SWG to 11 SWG).—Brass pipes, wires and rounds are being manufactured by the National Pipes and Tubes Co., Calcutta, and all the manufacturers, with the exception of Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., appear to be satisfied with the supply position. Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., however, informed us at the public inquiry that as the products manufactured by National Pipes and Tubes Co., were not suitable for use on their machines they have to import tubes and rounds from England. They also stated that the imported material was found to be cheaper than the indigenous material in spite of the duty of 50 per cent. that was paid on it. The representative of the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry who was present at the inquiry

stated that, according to his information, the National Pipes and Tubes Co., would be in a position to supply the material required by the industry according to specifications.

(c) *Porcelain insulators.*—The supply position of porcelain insulators has greatly improved since the last inquiry, and prices have also come down. Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., who have been obtaining their requirements from Bengal Potteries, Ltd., stated at the public inquiry that they were satisfied with the quality of the insulators and that the selling price had been reduced from Rs. 65 to Rs. 36 per thousand with effect from 1st April, 1954. International Potteries, Phagwara (PEPSU) are also manufacturing insulators and supplying them to some of the units. Besides these two units, there are a few manufacturers of ceramic products in West Bengal who are producing insulators on a small scale. It was, however, pointed out at the public inquiry that the insulators were not always consistent in quality or up to the standard required and that rejections including breakages of the products were as high as 10 per cent. It appears to us that there are certain inherent difficulties in the manufacture of insulators of suitable quality. In view of the total annual offtake of about 1.5 million pieces, the cost of which will be about Rs. 55,000, it will not be economical for any unit to undertake the manufacture of insulators only. Since the production of insulators is taken up by several units as a sideline, proper standards of quality cannot be maintained. Another difficulty is that there are variations in regard to dimensions adopted by different units to suit their own dies and jigs. It was also pointed out that the steel dies used for the manufacture of insulators did not last long and were expensive. Standard specifications have not been laid down for porcelain insulators but we expect that this question will be taken up while formulating specifications for brass lamp holders. We have carefully examined this matter and we recommend that the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, should undertake an investigation into the problems of manufacture of insulators and suggest methods for ensuring uniformity of dimensions of insulators for adoption by the entire industry.

(d) Most of the units make plunger blocks from brass castings. Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., are importing plunger blocks at present but expect to manufacture them shortly. The order for machinery has been placed and the raw materials will be imported as brass sections. We are informed by Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., that brass sections of the requisite quality are not manufactured in the country.

(e) As regards spring steel wire, we were informed at the public inquiry that it was available in the country and no difficulty was being experienced in regard to its supply.

8. (a) From the evidence before us, we are satisfied that the quality of indigenous brass lamp holders has shown considerable improvement since the last inquiry in 1950. The Director General of Supplies and Disposals has stated that the quality of the indigenous lamp holders has improved progressively. The Development Wing

Quality of the indigenous product.

of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Governments of East Punjab, PEPSU and West Bengal have expressed satisfaction in regard to the quality of indigenous lamp holders. Some consumers have, however, complained that the products of some of the units are lacking in finish and durability, the material used is thin, the screws do not hold tight, there is lack of alignment in the prongs and that the threading on lamp holders is not satisfactory. The Director, Government Test House, Alipore, has stated that the general workmanship and finish of the indigenous lamp holders is satisfactory, but certain deviations from dimensions specified in British Standard Specification No. 52-1952 and also failure to withstand the cord-gripping test laid down therein have been noticed. He has also stated that these defects are not of a serious nature and can be easily removed. It would seem, however, that the defects pointed out above relate mostly to products of some of the smaller units and arise from difficulties in obtaining raw materials of the correct quality. The products of the larger units are of acceptable quality and compare favourably with imported products. We find that even the smaller units are fully alive to the need for maintaining quality, and are making efforts in this direction.

(b) The Indian Standards Institution has not yet formulated specifications for brass lamp holders. We understand that preliminary work on it is expected to be started shortly. We are impressed with the importance of formulating standard specifications for brass lamp holders, and we, therefore, recommend that the Indian Standards Institution should take up this work as early as possible, and that the industry should assist the Institution in this work. We also recommend that the Indian Standards Institution should obtain the collaboration of the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, in formulating specifications for porcelain insulators. We have no doubt that the structure of the brass lamp holders industry, the extent of its resources, and the availability of raw materials within the country will be taken into account by the Indian Standards Institution while formulating the specifications.

(c) At the public inquiry, it was stated by most of the producers that prejudice against the indigenous product still exists and would have retarded the progress of the industry if the sheltered market which it has been enjoying as a result of quantitative restrictions had not existed. With the exception of Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., who enjoy the reputation of the trade name of their foreign associates, all other producers still suffer from the lingering prejudice. At the previous inquiry, the Tariff Board had allowed Rs. 1-4-0 per dozen as allowance for prejudice. We consider that an allowance of Re. 1 per dozen would now be adequate to offset the lingering prejudice and have allowed it in working out the fair ex-works price of indigenous lamp holders in paragraph 11 below.

9. (a) Imports of electric brass lamp holders are not shown separately in the Accounts relating to the Foreign Trade and Navigation of India. However, in accordance with the recommendation made by the Tariff Board in its Report in 1950, the Director General

Imports and Import
control policy.

of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, has been forwarding to us figures relating to imports of electric brass lamp holders from July, 1951, onwards. These figures are as follows:—

	Quantity Nos.	Value Rs.
1951 (July-December)	338,433	2,05,304
1952	627,640	3,42,340
1953	175,527	1,13,933

Imports in the past were obtained mainly from U.K. and Germany but severe competition from Japan is expected by the manufacturers in the future. We may observe, in this connection, that while in 1952, 113,592 pieces valued at Rs. 21,561 were imported from Japan, in 1953 no imports have been recorded. The latest quotations of Japanese prices of electric brass lamp holders obtained from our Embassy in Japan (*vide* Appendix IV) indicate that Japanese prices are somewhat higher than the prices of lamp holders imported from other countries.

(b) For the purpose of issue of import licences, electric brass lamp holders are governed by item No. 39(c)/II of the Import Trade Control Schedule. Item No. 39(c) comprises industrial and street lighting fittings and floodlights, tumbler switches, ceiling roses, plugs and sockets, porcelain cut-outs and lamp holders, conduit accessories and bell wiring accessories (excluding wire). The licensing policy for these items during the last three years has been as follows: During the first half of 1951, licences were issued to established importers to the extent of 25 per cent. of half of the best year's imports from soft currency area only. The same policy was followed in the second half of 1951. In the first half of 1952, licences for imports were issued to the extent of 25 per cent. of half of the best year's imports from both soft currency and other areas. In the subsequent half year, *viz.*, July-December, 1952, it was announced that licences up to 25 per cent. of half of the best year's imports to established importers from soft currency area would be issued on the condition that only 10 per cent. of the face value of the licences could be utilised for the import of brass lamp holders and other bakelite electrical accessories. The same policy was followed during the whole of 1953 and the first half of 1954, except that from July-December, 1953 onward, the condition for the issue of licences was modified to the effect that brass lamp holders and bakelite electrical accessories could be imported up to 10 per cent. of the face value of the licence or up to Rs. 750, whichever was higher. It may be stated here that no provision was made for licensing these goods either to actual users or new comers for all these periods from January-June, 1951 onward.

10. Electric brass lamp holders are classified under item No. 73(17) Existing rate of the First Schedule to the Indian Customs. customs duty. Tariff (Thirty-eighth issue). The relevant.

extract from the schedule is given below:—

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of			Duration
				The U. K.	British Colony	Burma	
73 (17)	Electric brass lamp holders excluding miniature brass lamp holders adopted for use in automobiles.						
	(a) Of British manufacture.	Protective.	25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>	..	..	..	December 31, 1953*.
	(b) Not of British manufacture.		37½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>	..	..	..	December 31, 1953*.

*NOTE.—Under the Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Act, 1953 the duration of protective rates of the duties has been extended up to 31st December, 1954.

Under the Finance Act of 1954, the standard rate of duty leviable under item No. 73(17) has been raised to 60 per cent. *ad valorem* standard and 50 per cent. *ad valorem* preferential for products of British manufacture.

11. (a) Our Assistant Cost Accounts Officer examined the costs of production of three units, viz., Bidyut Shilpa, Estimates of cost of Ltd., Calcutta, Guru Nanak Electro Mechanical Works, Phagwara (PEPSU) and Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., Bombay. The cost data and the estimates of future costs of production prepared by the Assistant Cost Accounts Officer were discussed with the representatives of the three firms. As the firms desired that the details of their costs of production should be kept confidential we are forwarding the cost reports separately as confidential enclosures to this Report.

(b) All the three firms are manufacturing electric brass lamp holders of bracket, pendent, batten and angle batten types. The costs of production have been worked out separately for each of these types. In the case of Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., who produce two qualities of each type, the costs have been estimated separately for each quality. As the costs worked out by us are intended for the purpose of comparison with imported prices, and quotations of imported prices are not generally available for individual types of holders but only for consignments which include all types, we have considered it necessary to work out the weighted average cost of production of all four types for each of the units. In doing so, we have not adopted the ratio of 50:30:20 for pendent, bracket and batten types respectively as was done by the Tariff

Board in 1950 because the actual pattern of production does not conform to this ratio in the case of individual units. A statement showing the weighted average cost of production of brass lamp holders worked out on the basis of estimated production and the estimate of fair ex-works price for the future is given below for the three factories costed by us:

	Bidyut	G. N. E.	Kersons	
			Second quality	First quality
Production in gross	1,200	5,000	5,500	2,750
Materials	51·83	52·25	77·29	91·14
Less credit	8·00	4·00	7·09	9·32
Net materials	43·83	48·25	70·20	81·82
Labour	15·00	7·84	5·05	4·73
Other expenses	21·04	10·96	7·90	7·40
Packing	0·97	1·72	1·57	1·52
Cost of production per gross lamp holders.	80·84	68·77	84·72	95·47
Weighted cost of production for the three units			80.93	
Interest on working capital			0.91	
Return on block			4.05	
Fair ex-works price			85·89	
Allowance for prejudice			12·00	
Fair ex-works price plus Allowance for prejudice			97·89 or Rs.	8·16
			(Rs. 8-2-7 per doz.)	

The various factors which have been taken into account in arriving at the estimated fair ex-works price are briefly explained below:

(i) *Production*.—We have estimated the production of Bidyut Shilpa, Ltd., at 1,200 gross lamp holders, of Guru Nanak Electro Mechanical Works at 5,000 gross lamp holders and of Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., at 8,250 gross lamp holders consisting of 2,750 lamp holders of first quality and 5,500 of second quality. In arriving at these estimates, we have assumed that these units will be able to maintain production in the future at levels attained by them during recent months. The representatives of the units have agreed to these estimates. It may be mentioned that while Bidyut Shilpa, Ltd., expect to work up to their full capacity on single shift basis, Guru Nanak Electro Mechanical Works and Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., expect to work double shift for some periods in order to achieve the estimated production.

(ii) *Raw materials*.—As no records relating to raw materials were properly maintained by the three units, we have estimated the consumption of raw materials on the basis of specifications followed

by these units. We have taken the prices of raw materials as ruling at the time of estimation.

(iii) *Labour*.—Average labour costs per gross holders for the three units are as follows: Bidyut Shilpa, Ltd., Rs. 15-0-2, Guru Nanak Electro Mechanical Works, Rs. 7-13-5 and Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., Rs. 4-14-3. At the time of the last inquiry, the Tariff Board found that labour costs for the two units which were costed were Rs. 3-11-1 and Rs. 3-14-3 per dozen or Rs. 44-5-0 and Rs. 46-11-0 per gross respectively. The former figure relates to Cieco, Ltd., and the latter to Guru Nanak Electro Mechanical Works. It will be seen that considerable reduction has been achieved in labour costs, partly on account of the larger volume of production and partly through increase in the efficiency and output of labour.

(iv) *Other expenses*.—Expenses such as power and fuel, repairs and maintenance, consumable stores, establishment, depreciation and other overheads have been estimated on the basis of their relationship to direct labour, which aggregates to 140.5 per cent., 139.8 per cent. and 156.4 per cent. on direct labour for Bidyut Shilpa, Ltd., Guru Nanak Electro Mechanical Works, and Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., respectively.

(v) *Average cost of production*.—None of the three units can be taken to be fully representative of the industry individually. The largest unit in the industry, namely, Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., employ automatic machinery and have the advantage of technical 'know-how' from foreign collaboration. Guru Nanak Electro Mechanical Works utilise semi-automatic machines and employ comparatively more workers than Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., Bidyut Shilpa, Ltd., are a small scale establishment, labour intensive in structure and utilising hand presses and manual labour for every single operation. There are large divergences among the above three units in regard to materials used, processes of manufacture and specifications adopted. Guru Nanak Electro Mechanical Works and Bidyut Shilpa, Ltd., utilise indigenous raw materials while Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., buy portions of their requirements from overseas. It may be that when standards are finalised by the Indian Standards Institution, the units will come nearer each other in all the above particulars but, for the present, and for some time to come, the divergences mentioned above will persist. As the industry as a whole has to be considered for protection and as the diverse nature of the manufacturing processes adopted by individual units has to be accepted as inevitable in the present stage of their development, we are of the opinion that the weighted average cost of production of all types of holders for all the three units should provide a reasonable estimate of the cost of production of the industry as a whole. The weighted average of the four figures, viz., Rs. 80.84, Rs. 68.77, Rs. 84.72 and Rs. 95.47 works out to Rs. 80.93 per gross of lamp holders.

(vi) *Interest on working capital*.—We have made provision for working capital on the basis of three months' cost of production and allowed interest on it at 4½ per cent. The amount of interest works out to Rs. 0.91 per gross of lamp holders.

(vii) *Return*.—We consider that a return of 10 per cent. on block will not provide adequate profit for the small units which predominate in this industry. The value of the block of Bidyut Shilpa, Ltd., and Guru Nanak Electro Mechanical Works, for instance, is only about Rs. 35,000 each for a maximum output of about 5,000 gross lamp holders. We have, therefore, decided to allow return at 5 per cent. of the actual cost of production. The amount works out to Rs. 4.05 per gross of lamp holders. We find that so far as Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., are concerned, the return provided on this basis does not exceed what they would have received if 10 per cent. return on block were allowed.

(viii) *Prejudice*.—We have allowed Rs. 12 per gross or Re. 1 per dozen on account of prejudice.

12. The statement in Appendix IV gives data regarding the c.i.f. prices of imported brass lamp holders together with the relative customs duties and clearing charges as furnished by the Collectors of Customs and certain importers. Most of the imports are from U.K. and West Germany, the prices relating to the former being higher than those of the latter. There have been some imports from Japan also, the prices of which have been almost equal to those of German products. We are informed that as long as Japanese prices are equal to German prices, the Indian market prefers imports from Germany. After discussion at the public inquiry, we have adopted the quotation of Rs. 6-1-10 per dozen relating to a consignment from Germany on 18th December 1953 for the purpose of comparison with the fair ex-works price (plus allowance for prejudice) of the indigenous lamp holders.

13. The following table gives a comparison of the landed cost without duty of electric brass lamp holders imported from Germany with the fair ex-works price of indigenous brass lamp holders as estimated by us:—

							(per dozen)		
							Rs.	as.	ps.
(i)	fair ex-works price	plus allowance for prejudice	..	..	..	..	8	2	7
(ii)	c. i. . price	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	10
(iii)	clearing charges at 2 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	0
(iv)	landed cost without duty	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	10
(v)	excess of fair ex-works price plus allowance for prejudice over landed cost without duty	...	..	..	..	..	1	14	9
(vi)	(v) as a percentage of (ii)	..	..	...	..	..	31.43		

It will be observed from the above that a standard rate of duty of 31.43 or say 31½ per cent. *ad valorem* would be required to protect indigenous brass lamp holders from similar German products. The existing rates of duty levied according to the Finance Act of 1954 are 60 per cent. *ad valorem* standard and 50 per cent. *ad valorem* preferential.

14. As we have already stated, the industry consists of units of different types, some highly mechanised, some partly mechanised and some with little mechanisation and depending largely on hand operations. The production has expanded since protection was granted

Proposed measure of protection.

to the industry about three years ago, but most of the small units are still faced with financial difficulties. The difficulties in regard to procurement of raw materials have also not been resolved and the marketing of their products is still a problem with the small units. The quality of their products also needs further improvement. We are satisfied that without protection the competitive position of the industry *vis-a-vis* imported products will be weakened and that protection is required for some more time to enable the industry to consolidate its position and to overcome prejudice against indigenous products. We, therefore, recommend that protection should be continued for a further period of two years, i.e., up to 31st December, 1956, and a protective duty at the standard rate of 31½ per cent. *ad valorem* should be levied on imported brass lamp holders, the preferential rate of duty being fixed in accordance with the terms of the Indo-British Trade Agreement, 1939.

15. (a) The Tariff Board in 1950 recommended that Government departments and Railways should continue to purchase their requirements of electric brass lamp holders from the indigenous industry. We understand that while orders from the Director General of Supplies and Disposals continue to be received by indigenous manufacturers, some of the State Governments do not patronise indigenous products and show preference for imported products. We recommend that all State Governments and Railway administrations should be requested to extend their patronage to the indigenous manufacturers of brass lamp holders.

(b) As the units in West Bengal are small scale establishments requiring organisational, developmental and financial assistance, we recommend that the West Bengal Government should render necessary assistance to them in such matters as procurement of raw materials, quality control, technological improvements and the establishment of an inspection organisation.

(c) Our examination of the position in regard to the supply of raw materials in paragraph 7 above shows that while the supply position of brass sheets is reported to be satisfactory, certain types of brass tubes and rods and brass sections required by the industry are still not available in the country. We suggest that Government should examine the possibility of developing the manufacture of these types of brass tubes and rods and brass sections in the country.

(d) We are informed that most of the producers do not mark their products as "Made in India", as a result of which some of them are in a position to sell their products with the help of dealers as imported products. We consider that it would be conducive to the healthy development of the industry if all producers of brass lamp holders are required to mark their products as "Made in India" both on the lamp holders and on the cartons.

(e) At the public inquiry, it was pointed out by the Lamp Holders Manufacturers' Association of India that as item No. 39(c) of the Import Trade Control Schedule is a composite item, it affords scope to the importers to utilise a major portion of licences for imports of brass lamp holders. They, therefore, requested that a

separate item number should be allotted in the Import Trade Control Schedule for electric brass lamp holders so as to enable Government to have a more effective control over imports. We suggest that if no serious administrative difficulties are involved, the request may be considered favourably by Government.

(f) As the installed capacity of the industry is much in excess of the estimated demand for brass lamp holders during the next two years, it would be desirable for the larger units like Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., to make efforts to develop export markets for their products. We suggest that while negotiating trade agreements with foreign countries in future, Government might consider the inclusion of electric brass lamp holders in the schedule of items for export.

16. Our conclusions and recommendations are summarised **Summary of conclusions and recommendations.** as under:

(i) The scope of the inquiry should be the same as determined by the Tariff Board in 1950 and should include all brass lamp holders other than miniature types adapted for use in automobiles.

[Paragraph 4]

(ii) The present annual demand for brass lamp holders is estimated at 1.4 million pieces, distribution by types being in the ratio of 50 : 30 : 20 for pendent, bracket and batten lamp holders respectively. The demand for brass lamp holders is not likely to increase by more than 5 per cent. per year during the next two years.

[Paragraph 5(b) and (c)]

(iii) The smaller units who purchase their requirements of brass sheets in the retail market should pool their requirements and place bulk orders in advance with the manufacturers.

[Paragraph 7(a)]

(iv) Since the quality and cost of production of brass lamp holders depend in a large measure on the type of brass sheets used in the manufacture, the smaller units should avoid using sheets which do not conform to specifications.

[Paragraph 7(a)]

(v) The Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, should undertake an investigation into the problems of manufacture of insulators and suggest methods for ensuring uniformity of dimensions of insulators for adoption by the entire industry.

[Paragraph 7(c)]

(vi) The quality of indigenous brass lamp holders has shown considerable improvement since the last inquiry in 1950. The products of the larger units are of acceptable quality and compare favourably with imported products. It is found that even the smaller units are fully alive to the need for maintaining quality and are making efforts in this direction.

[Paragraph 8(a)]

(vii) The Indian Standards Institution should take up the work of formulating standard specifications for brass lamp holders as early as possible and the industry should assist the Institution in this work. The Institution should obtain the collaboration of the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, in formulating specifications for porcelain insulators.

[Paragraph 8(b)]

(viii) The fair ex-works price of brass lamp holders has been estimated at Rs. 85.89 per gross lamp holders. The fair ex-works price plus allowance of Rs. 12 per gross for prejudice works out to Rs. 97.89 per gross or Rs. 8.16 (Rs. 8-2-7) per dozen of brass lamp holders.

[Paragraph 11(b)]

(ix) Protection to the industry should be continued for a further period of two years, i.e., till 31st December, 1956, and a protective duty at the standard rate of 31½ per cent. *ad valorem* should be levied on imported brass lamp holders, the preferential rate of duty being fixed in accordance with the terms of the Indo-British Trade Agreement, 1939.

[Paragraph 14]

(x) All State Governments and Railway administrations should be requested to extend their patronage to the indigenous manufacturers of brass lamp holders.

[Paragraph 15(a)]

(xi) The West Bengal Government should render necessary assistance to the small scale units in the procurement of raw materials, quality control, technological improvements and the establishment of an inspection organisation.

[Paragraph 15(b)]

(xii) Government should examine the possibility of developing the manufacture of those types of brass tubes and rods and brass sections in the country which are not available at present from indigenous sources.

[Paragraph 15(c)]

(xiii) All producers of brass lamp holders should mark their products as "Made in India" both on the lamp holders and on the cartons.

[Paragraph 15(d)]

(xiv) If no serious administrative difficulties are involved, the request of the industry that, a separate item number for electric brass lamp holders should be allotted in the Import Trade Control Schedule, may be considered favourably by Government.

[Paragraph 15(e)]

(xv) It would be desirable for the larger units to make efforts to develop export markets for their products.

[Paragraph 15(f)]

(xvi) While negotiating trade agreements with foreign countries, Government should consider the inclusion of electric brass lamp holders in the schedule of items for export.

[Paragraph 15(g)]

17. We wish to express our thanks to the producers and their **Acknowledgments.** associations, importers and consumers for furnishing us with valuable information and giving evidence before us. Our thanks are also due to Shri P. N. Deobhakta, Deputy Development Officer, General and Electrical Directorate, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for his valuable assistance in connection with this inquiry.

M. D. BHAT, *Chairman.*

B. N. DAS GUPTA, *Member.*

C. RAMASUBBAN, *Member.*

D. K. MALHOTRA, *Secretary.*

BOMBAY,

Dated 15th June, 1954



APPENDIX I

List of persons, firms and associations to whom questionnaires were issued and from whom Replies or memoranda were received.

[Vide paragraph 2 (a)]

(*Those who replied to the questionnaires or submitted memoranda.)

1. PRODUCERS:

1. Artisans Mechanical Industries, 4/2, Madhu Gupta Lane, Calcutta.
- *2. Bidyut Shilpa Ltd., 372/66, Russa Road, South Charu Market, Tollygunj, Calcutta.
3. Bengal Standard Electric Co., Sikdar Bagan, Calcutta.
4. Ballygunj Mechanical Works, 60, Bondel Road, Ballygunj, Calcutta.
5. Bengal Standard Engineering Works, 172-A, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
- *6. Bharat Electrical Mfg. Co. Ltd., Sihor (Saurashtra).
7. Cieco Ltd., 2/1, Barrackpore Trunk Road, P.O. Barnagore, Calcutta.
8. C.A. Sumair & Co., Nai Sarak, Delhi.
9. East Asiatic Industries Ltd., 25, South End Park, Ballygunj, Calcutta-29.
10. Essen Electrical Accessories Manufacturing Co. Ltd., 1-A, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-1.
11. Engineering Association of India, 23-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
- *12. Guru Nanak Electro Mechanical Works, Phagwara, E.P.R. (India).
13. G.T.R. & Co. Ltd., 12, Netaji Subhash Road, Calcutta.
- *14. Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India Ltd., Gopal Niwas, Lahor Chawl, Bombay-2.
15. Nurul Islam (Marium Fan), 135, Prince Street, Calcutta.
16. Sankar Brothers, 8, Prince Anawar Shah Road, Tollygunj, Calcutta.
17. Surensens Ltd., 114, Prince Street, Calcutta.
- *18. Surya Engineering Ltd., 209, Picnic Garden Road, Calcutta.
19. Tiger Electric Co., Dum Dum, Calcutta.
20. Union Metal Industries Ltd., 59-A, C.N. Roy Road, P.O. Tiljala, Calcutta.
21. U.P. National Manufacturers Ltd., D-15-P, Manmandir, Banaras.
22. Viswakarma Ltd., 39, Foreshore Road, Shalimar, Howrah.
23. The Calcutta Electric Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta-1.
- *24. The Asia Electric Co. (India) Ltd., Sarai Bazar, Phagwara.
- *25. Mahal Industries, G.T. Road, Goraya, Jullundur (East Punjab).
- *26. Kay Engineering Co., Kapurthala.
27. The India Reconstruction Co., Kanpur.
28. The Madras Chamber of Commerce, Dara House, First Line Beach, Madras-1.
- *29. The Steel & Metal Products Co., 24/3, Nath De Road, Calcutta-9.
30. Associated Electric Co., P-36, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
31. General Electric Co., Magnet House, Duggal Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.
32. Aruna Metal Industries, 165, Nayniappa Naick Street, Madras-3.
- *33. Motor & Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., P-11, Mission Row Extension (Top Floor), Calcutta-1.
- *34. Kutir Shilpa Karyalaya, 4/A, Abdul Rasul Avenue, Kali Ghat, Calcutta.

ASSOCIATION :

- *35. The Lamp-Holders Manufacturers' Association of India, 2, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta.

2. IMPORTERS :

1. A. Sulaiman Sait, Mattanchery, Cochin.
2. Agarwal Brothers, Chawra Rasta, Jaipur State.
- *3. Atlas Electric Co., 243, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
4. Auto Electric Stores, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay-2.
- *5. Alliance Electric Mart, 67, Kerawala Building, Lahar Chawl, Bombay-2.
6. British Electrical and Allied Mfgs. Assn. 36 and 38, Kingsway, London, W. C.2.
7. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 103, Netaji Subhash Road, Calcutta.
8. Baijnath Chouboy & Co., 37/39 Ezra Street, Calcutta.
9. Chimanlal Desai & Co., 34, Bentick Street, Calcutta.
10. Devdutta Saraogi & Sons, 1/1, Pollock Street, Calcutta.
11. Eastern Electric Co., 41/42 Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.
12. Electric Trading Co., Ezra Street, Calcutta.
- *13. Electric Engineer, Chamba, Himachal Pradesh.
14. Electric Engineer, Power House, Jaipur.
15. Electric Engineer, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh.
16. Electric Merchants' Association, C/o. J.B. Shah & Co., Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
17. Greaves Cotton and Crompton Parkinson Ltd., P.O. Box No. 91, Forsses Street, Fort, Bombay.
18. Corris Ltd., Ernakulam (S. India).
19. Gopinath Satyanarayan, Jaipur.
20. Globe Electric Stores, Bharat Bhuwan, 171, Princess Street, Bombay.
21. Gopani Electric Stores, Bharat Bhuwan, 171, Princess Street, Bombay.
- *22. General Electric Co. of India (Mfg.) Ltd., 58, Taratalla Road, Garden Reach Calcutta-24.
23. Hindustan Electric Co., 34, Podar Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
24. Indo-Australian Agency, Daya Seth House, 44, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
25. Indian Electric Equipment Co., 220, Khetwadi Main Road, Tara Mansion, Fort, Bombay.
26. Jostle Trading Corporation Ltd., Maskat Mahal, Lohar Chawal, Bombay.
27. Kacher & Co., The Mall, Kanpur.
28. Laxmi Electric Trading Co., Sitaram Building, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
29. M.L. Sinha & Co., Ezra Street, Calcutta.
30. Mazda Electric Stores, Kaiser Bagh Circus, Lucknow.
31. Modern Electric Co., Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
- *32. Shri Nursingsahay Mudungopal Electric Co., Ltd., 55/58, Ezra Street, Calcutta.
33. Oriental Electric Stores, Puthennadakavw, Trichur (S. India).
34. Patel Electric Co., Vithal Sayana Building, Lohar Chawal, Bombay.
35. Pallan Brothers, High Road, Trichur (S. India).
36. R.M. Kapoor and Co., 11, Ezra Street, Calcutta.
37. Radha Ballabh & Sons, Tripolia Bazar, Jaipur.
38. S.B. Trading Co., 2, Marrock Lane, Calcutta.

39. Sharma Trading Co., Lohar Chawal, Bombay.
40. South Indian Corporation Ltd., Mattanchery, Cochin (S. India).
41. Swastik Electric Stores, Gopaljika Rasta, Jaipur.
42. Sharma Electric Co., Tripolla Bazar, Jaipur.
43. Sharda Electric & Radio Co. Ltd., Lohar Chawal, Bombay.
44. Tiwari Electric Corporation, Varma Road, Wardha.
45. Trilokchand & Sons, Birhana Road, Kanpur.
46. Trichur Electrical & Novelty Stores, Municipal Office Road, Trichur, (S. India).
47. Tiwariji's Workshop, Gangoir Bazar, Jaipur.
48. West Coast Trading Co., Ernakulam (S. India).
49. Young India Electric Stores, High Road, Trichur.
50. Zenith Electric Stores, 51, Ahmed Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay.
51. The Balgi & Co., 193, Mount Road, Madras-2.
- *52. Vyas Brothers, 33, Nanabhoy Lane, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

3. CONSUMERS :

1. Bharat Electric Stores, Tripolia Bazar, Jaipur.
- *2. Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, Calcutta.
- *3. Corporation of Calcutta, Calcutta.
4. Chief Engineer, Patiala.
5. Chief Engineer, Eastern Punjab States Union, Simla.
6. Dass & Co., Chandani Chowk, Delhi.
7. Executive Engineer (Electrical), Thermal Division, Calcutta.
8. East Punjab Railway, Head Quarters Office, Delhi.
9. Electric Engineer, Power House, Jaipur.
- *10. Electrical Contractors Association, 60, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
11. Ghose's Industrial Syndicate, 355 J. Baharpore Road, Garden Reach, Calcutta-24.
12. P.K. Basak Electrical Co. Ltd., 54, Ezra Street, Calcutta.
13. Sunda Electric Co., Ludhiana.
14. The Madras Chamber of Commerce, Dara House, First Line Beach, Madras-1.
- *15. The Asia Engineering Industries Co. Ltd., 11 Ezra Street, Calcutta-1.
16. The Sharda Radio & Electric Co. Ltd., 159/53, Lohar Chawal, Bombay-2.
17. Messrs. Baijnath Choubey & Co., 37/39 Ezra Street, Calcutta.
- *18. The Bilimora Power Electric Supply Co., Bilimora, Surat.
- *19. The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur.
20. The Principal, Science College, Patna.
21. M/s. Seri Bros, Adda Hoshiarpur, Jullundar City.
22. Kundar Lal Nanda & Co., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
- *23. M/s. K.C. Mohata, 11, Ezra Street, Calcutta.
24. M/s. Bharat Kumar & Bros., 146, Princess Street, Bombay-2.
25. Punjab Electric & Construction Co., Bhagirath Place, Delhi.
26. Capitol Electric Co., Marine Mansion, 1st Marine Street, Bombay-1.
27. M/s. Palm Electric Stores, Delhi.
28. Duggal Traders, Delhi.
- *29. Gun and Shell Factory, Ishapore.
- *30. Eastern Railway (E.I.R. & B.N.R.), Calcutta.
- *31. Jagatjit Sugar Mills Ltd., Phagwara, PEPSU.
32. Ramagarhia Engineering College, Phagwara, PEPSU.

33. Paradise Cinema, Phagwara, PEPSU.
34. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 103, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
35. Gillanders Arbuthnott Co. Ltd., P.B. No. 174, Clive Bldgs., Calcutta.
36. M/s. K.L. Mehta & Co. Ltd., 35, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay-2.
37. Northern Railways, Simla.
- *38. The Controller of Stores, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.
- *39. The Controller of Stores, Kandla Port Trust, Kandla.
40. The Controller of Stores, Madras Port Trust, Madras.
- *41. The Controller of Stores, Southern Railways, Perambur (South India).
42. The Controller of Stores, Western Rly, Mahalaxmi, Bombay.
- *43. The Controller of Stores, Central Rly., Lower Parel, Bombay.
44. The Secretary, Public Works Department, Madras.
- *45. The Secretary, Public Works Department, Mysore.
46. The Secretary, Public Works Department, Calcutta.
47. The Secretary, Public Works Department, Jamnagar (Saurashtra).
- *48. The General Manager, B.E.S.T. Undertakings, Electric House, Colaba, Bombay.
49. The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Bombay Castle, Bombay-1.

SUPPLIERS OF RAW MATERIALS :

(a) *Porcelain Insulator Manufacturers :*

- *1. Bengal Potteries Ltd., 45, Tangra Road, Calcutta-15.
- *2. Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.
- *3. Bengal Porcelain Co. Ltd., 3, Motisil Street, Calcutta -13.
- *4. International Potteries, Phagwara (PEPSU).

(b) *Suppliers of brass sheets :*

1. Kamani Metals and Alloys Ltd., Kamani Chamber, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.

.GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS :

1. The Industrial Adviser (Engineering), Ministry of Commerce & Industry (Development Wing), Shahajahan Road, New Delhi.
- *2. The Director of Industries and Statistics Authority, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
- *3. The Chief Secretary, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta.
- *4. The Chief Secretary, Government of Saurashtra, Rajkot.
- *5. The Chief Secretary, Government of PEPSU, Patiala.
6. The Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
- *7. The Chief Secretary, Government of East Punjab, Simla.
- *8. The Director, Indian Standards Institution, 19, University Road, Delhi-8.
- *9. The Director, Government Test House, Alipore, Calcutta.
10. The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, P.W.D. Secretariat, Bombay.
- *11. The Director of Industries and Labour, Government of Delhi State, Delhi.
12. The Director General of Supplies and Disposals, Shahajahan Road, New Delhi.
- *13. The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi.
- *14. The Controller of Customs, Bombay.
- *15. The Collector of Customs, Calcutta.
- *16. The Collector of Customs, Madras.

APPENDIX II

*List of persons who attended the public inquiry on 31st Mar. h, 1954 and
were examined by the Commission*

[Vide paragraph 2 (b)]

PRODUCERS :

1. Mr. B.N. Das	Representing	The Lamp Holders Manufacturers Association of India, Calcutta and Surya Engineering Works, Calcutta.
2. Mr. J.N. Shah	}	Kersons Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., Bombay.
3. Mr. M.N. Shah		
4. Sardar Pritam Singh	}	Guru Nanak Electro-Mechanical Works, Phagwara (Pepsu).
5. Mr. B.M. Advani		
6. Mr. R. Ghosh	"	Bidyut Shilpa, Ltd., Calcutta.
7. Mr. A.K. Bose	"	The Steel and Metal Products Co. Calcutta.
8. Mr. O.P. Chopra	}	The Asia Electric Co., (India) Ltd. Phagwara.
9. Mr. Inderjeet Ghai		
10. Mr. Amarnath	}	Mahal Industries, Jullunder (East Punjab).
11. Mr. Harbansarai		

IMPORTERS :

1. Mr. J.B. Shah	"	Electric Merchants Association Bombay.
2. Mr. P.M. Vyas	"	Vyas Brothers, Bombay.
3. Mr. G.K. Gvalani	"	Vyas Brothers, Bombay.
4. Mr. B.S. Dubash	"	General Electric Co. of India, Ltd., Calcutta.
5. Mr. G.T. Jagtiani	"	Alliance Electric Mart, Bombay.
6. Mr. Udhowdas Mundhra	"	Shree Narsingh Sahay Mudungopal Electric Co., Ltd., Calcutta-1.

CONSUMERS :

1. Mr. D.V. Khambhla	"	Electric Contractors Association, Bombay.
2. Mr. T.S. Rao	"	B.E.S.T. Undertaking, Bombay.
3. Mr. M.R. Nanjundiah	"	Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.

SUPPLIERS OF RAW MATERIALS :

1. Mr. P.C. Mazumdar	}	Kamdani Metals and Alloys Ltd., Bombay.
2. Mr. D.K. Bhatt		
3. Mr. S. Piara Singh	"	International Potteries, Phagwara, Pepsu.

OFFICIALS :

1. Mr. P.N. Deobhakta	Representing	Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Development Wing, New Delhi.
2. Mr. K.B. Vagholkar	"	Director of Industries, Bombay.
3. Mr. K.N. Biswas	"	Government of West Bengal, Commerce and Industry Dept., Calcutta.
4. Mr. T.J. Mirchandani	"	Government of Bombay Public Works Department, Bombay.

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the name and Location of Factories, date of commencement of Production Installed Capacity and actual Production from 1950 together with labour employed and the value of fixed assets of the various Units in the Industry.

[Vide paragraph 6 (o)]

Name & Location of factory	Date of commencement of production	Value of fixed assets	Labour employed	Annual installed capacity (single shift) in pieces	Production in pieces (as declared by the producers)				Remarks
					1950	1951	1952	1953	
1. Kersons Mfg. Co. of India Ltd., Bombay.*	1952	3,34,310	22	7,20,000*	..	1,488	2,30,880	3,45,596	* Installed capacity to go up to 1,00,000 pcs. in 3 or 4 months.
2. Bharat Electric Mfg. Co., Sihor (Saurashtra).	1950	2,80,000	60	7,20,000	18,000 32,100	1,68,000	1,11,432	70,680	
3. Guru Nanak Electro Mech. Works Phagwara (Pepsu).	1947	35,500	36	6,50,000	32,100	1,37,076	2,90,180	3,97,560	
4. Asia Electric Co., Phagwara, Pepsu.	1951	38,000	63	5,00,000	..	38,232	46,032	76,788	
5. Kay Engineering Co., Kapurthala.	1953	20,000	21	1,26,000	..	..	..	48,360	
6. Mahal Industries, Gorya, Jullunder.	1953	40,000	26	1,80,000	..	..	..	21,600	
7. Bidyut Shilpa, Ltd., Calcutta	1948	36,635	35	1,80,000	14,656	67,735	98,352	1,21,908	
8. Steel and Metal Products Co., Calcutta.	1950	75,000	36	2,16,000	10,080	31,968	87,312	1,69,560	
9. Motor and Machinery Mfg. Co., Dum Dum	1951	50,000	22	1,20,960	11,448	47,988	28,932	36,840	

	1947	1,00,000	40	1,08,000	29,760	54,948	31,248	16,548	Off production from June, 1953.
10. Cieco Ltd., Calcutta	1953	..	..	1,56,000	..	..	..	1,12,000	
11. Associated Electrical Co., Calcutta.	1949	70,300	42	1,80,000	..	..	..	1,50,000	
12. Union Metal Industries Ltd., Calcutta.	1951	2,900	5	50,000	..	..	5,244	5,400	
13. Kurir Shilpa Karyalaya, Calcutta.	1942	61,300	14	Figures available only for production of Goliath and Ediswan Type Holders.	..	..	..	..	
14. Surya Engineering Ltd., Calcutta									
TOTAL		11,43,945	422	39,06,960	1,16,044	5,47,435	8,58,612	15,72,640	

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the break-down and landed costs of electric Brass Lamp Holders into C. I. F. Customs duty and clearing charges.

[Vide paragraph 12]

Sl. No.	Source of information	Origin of Import	Date of Import	Type and specification	C.I.F. per doz.	Customs duty per dozen	Clearing charges per doz.	Landed cost per dozen	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	M/s. Narothamdas Mehra, U.K. Calcutta.		July-Dec. 1951.	Pendent Type : (Highest) (Lowest)	Rs. a. p. 12 2 7 11 1 1	Rs. a. p. 3 0 8 2 12 3	Rs. a. p. 0 2 3 0 2 5	Rs. a. p. 15 5 6 13 15 9	
		Germany	"	Pendent type : (Highest) (Lowest)	Rs. a. p. 14 6 11 12 8 0	Rs. a. p. 5 6 7 4 11 0	Rs. a. p. 0 7 6 0 2 6	Rs. a. p. 20 5 0 17 5 6	Relates to July, 1951.
		U.K.	"	Batten type : (Highest) (Lowest)	Rs. a. p. 11 11 8 10 10 0	Rs. a. p. 2 14 11 2 10 6	Rs. a. p. 0 3 2 0 2 3	Rs. a. p. 14 13 9 13 6 9	Relates to August, 1951.
		Germany	"	Batten type : (Highest) (Lowest)	Rs. a. p. 12 3 3 10 15 8	Rs. a. p. 4 9 3 4 1 11	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 16 12 6 15 1 6	
		U.K.	"	Bracket type : (Highest) (Lowest)	Rs. a. p. 10 10 10 9 10 5	Rs. a. p. 2 10 8 2 6 7	Rs. a. p. .. 0 11 0	Rs. a. p. 13 5 6 12 12 0	
		Germany	"	Bracket type : (Highest) (Lowest)	Rs. a. p. 11 11 3 10 7 2	Rs. a. p. 4 6 3 3 14 8	Rs. a. p. 0 2 3 0 2 2	Rs. a. p. 16 3 9 14 8 0	
			Jan-June 1952.	Not available.					

1	M/s. Narotamdas Mehra, Calcutta.	U.K.	July-Dec. 1952.	Pendent type : (Highest) : (Lowest) :	 11 12 0 2 15 0 0 3 8 14 14 8 4 7 0 1 1 9 0 4 3 5 13 0	
	U.K.	"	"	Batten type : (Highest) : (Lowest) :	 11 7 1 2 13 9 0 3 2 14 8 0 7 8 0 1 14 0 15 4 10 5 4	
	U.K.	"	"	Bracket type : (Highest) : (Lowest) :	 10 5 4 2 9 . . 12 4 8 6 6 3 1 5 13 6 8 13 4	
	Collector of Customs, W. Germany Madras.	Jan-June 1953.		Batten type : (Highest) : (Lowest) :	 7 7 0 2 12 8 0 0 4 10 4 0 6 3 0 2 5 0 . . 8 8 0	
1	Collector of Customs, U.K.	26-10-53		Bracket type	 7 1 9 1 12 6 0 4 0 9 2 3	Customs Duty at 25% <i>ad</i> <i>valorem</i> .
	Germany	13-11-53		Batten type with back plate.	 7 0 0 2 10 0 0 4 0 9 14 0	Customs Duty at 37½% <i>ad</i> <i>valorem</i> .
	Do.	18-12-53		Pendent type with cord grip.	 6 1 10 1 8 6 0 3 0 7 13 4	Customs Duty at 37½% <i>ad</i> <i>valorem</i> .
2	Collector of Customs, W. Germany Calcutta.	19-9-53		Bracket type ½"	 7 0 0 2 10 0 0 0 3 9 10 3	Customs Duty at 37½% <i>ad</i> <i>valorem</i> .
	"	"		Batten type	 7 3 0 2 11 3 0 0 3 9 14 6	Do.
	"	"		Pendent type ½"	 7 3 0 2 11 3 0 0 3 9 14 6	Do.
	U.K.	19-11-53		Bracket type ½" G.E.C. make.	 27 7 0 6 13 9 0 0 9 34 5 6	Customs Duty at 25% <i>ad</i> <i>valorem</i> .
	W. Germany	19-9-53		Edison Screw type.	 7 3 0 2 11 3 0 0 3 9 14 6	Customs Duty at 37½% <i>ad</i> <i>valorem</i> .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
3	Collector of Customs, Japan.		1953	Bracket .	7 11 8	2 14 5	0 8 5	11 2 6	Customs Duty at 37½ % <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Bombay.	Do.	"	Batten .	7 11 8	2 14 5	0 8 5	11 2 6	Do.
	Do.	Do.	"	Pendent .	7 11 8	2 14 5	0 8 5	11 2 6	Do.
	W. Germany	1953		Bracket .	6 10 8	2 8 0	0 8 0	9 10 8	Do.
	Do.	"	"	Batten .	6 10 8	2 8 0	0 8 0	9 10 8	Do.
	Do.	"	"	Pendent .	6 10 8	2 8 0	0 8 0	9 10 8	Do.
	Collector of Customs, U.K.	1953		Bracket .	8 10 8	2 2 8	0 7 11	11 5 3	Customs Duty at 25 % <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Bombay.	Do.	"	Batten .	9 0 0	2 4 0	0 9 0	11 13 0	Do.
	Do.	Do.	"	Pendent .	9 0 0	2 4 0	0 9 0	11 13 0	Do.
	Collector of Customs, Italy	1953		Goliath .	13 0 0	4 14 0	0 14 0	18 12 0	Customs Duty at 37½ % <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Bombay.	Do.	"	Edison Screw type .	2 15 0	1 2 0	0 3 4	4 5 0	

Embassy of India in Japan, Japan . . . 6001 Brass, Keyless Sh. 9/7
 Tokyo. Socket with porcelain Interior and Ring, 3/8" Screw.
 7000 "OK" Brand, Sh. 11/6
 P.B. keyless Bracket Holder W-3/8", (Rs. 7-10-8)
 1/2", 3/4" & 5/8" pipe screw.

सत्यमेव जयते

7001 "OK" Brand Sh. 10/9
P.B. keyless Lamp (Rs. 7-2-8)
Holder with cord
grip.

7002 P.B. Batten Sh. 11/1
Holder. (Rs. 7-6-3)

7005 "OK" Brand Sh. 17/11
P.B. Push bar Lamp (Rs. 11-15-1)
Holder with cord
grip.

7006 "OK" Brand Sh. 17/11
P.B. Push Bar (Rs. 11-15-1)
Bracket Holder W
3/8", 1/2" & 5/8".

